



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and west from each other, the strike of which was, wherever observable, more N. E. and S. W. than the line joining them, thus agreeing in structure with what Prof. Rogers states of the trap dykes north of the serpentine in Chester County. He also called attention to the existence of two trap dykes or two branches of that extending through the Gulf Valley, and to curious markings in quartz rock in the vicinity, suggestive of fossils in a formation regarded as azoic.

JUNE 8.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-two persons present.

A paper entitled "On the Development of *Lemna minor*," by Wm. Barbeck, was presented for publication.

JUNE 15.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Eighteen persons present.

A paper entitled "A Bibliographical Catalogue of the Genus *Partula*, with observations on the Species," by W. D. Hartman, M. D., was presented for publication.

JUNE 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Eighteen persons present.

The deaths of Wm. G. E. Agnew and Morris L. Hallowell, members, were announced.

JUNE 29.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Eleven persons present.

The deaths of B. F. Lautenbach, M. D., and Wm. Kent Gilbert, M. D., members, were announced.

On some Homologies in Bunodont Dentition.—Dr. HARRISON ALLEN, in speaking of the teeth of the Carnivora, Insectivora and Chiroptera, dwelt upon the forms of the canines and premolars as

teeth in the Chiroptera. The buccal, approximal and median surfaces should be carefully studied in the different genera. Full descriptions of these differences would be out of place in a communication of this kind. One notable feature of many as seen in the canines is especially well developed in the bats, viz., the junction of the buccal and palatal surfaces resulting in forming a thin compressed posterior edge. This may receive the name of the "sabre" edge. It is repeated and exaggerated in the last premolar and forms at least in Chiroptera (other than the Pteropidæ) the "sectorial" surface of the tooth. It constitutes a sharp obliquely-placed ridge which is parallel with the last stroke of the first V, and is doubtless serially homologous therewith.

The following were ordered to be printed :